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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1911



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NEW LAW ON PARDONING OF SENTENCES PUBLISHED

Tirana GAZETA ZYRTARE in Albanian No 2, Mar 81 pp 35-36

[Law on Pardon]

[Text] On the basis of Article 67 of the Constitution, the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania resolves:

Article 1

The Presidium of the People's Assembly can give complete or partial pardons or replace with milder sentences all kinds of penal sentences which have been given by court decision.

Complete pardon of a major sentence also includes pardon of the punishment of loss of the right to vote, except in cases where the decree of pardon states that this punishment is not pardoned.

Article 2

The Council of Ministers, the ministries and the other central institutions, the central organs of the state organizations, the peoples councils or their executive committees, the courts, the offices of the public prosecutor, the internal affairs organs and the social organizations have the right to recommend to the Presidium of the People's Assembly that a person be pardoned on their own initiative or at the request of the person sentenced or of members of his family.

Article 3

Recommendations in regard to the pardoning of a sentence which are made by the Council of Ministers, the ministries and the other central institutions and the central organs of the social organizations are sent directly to the Presidium of the People's Assembly.

Recommendations for pardon which are made by the courts, the offices of the public prosecutor and the internal affairs organs are sent to the Presidium of the People's Assembly through their central organs. Recommendations which are made by other organs and by the social organizations are sent to the Presidium of the

People's Assembly through the executive committees of the district peoples councils, which also give their opinion.

Article 4

The recommendation for pardon which is presented to the Presidium of the People's Assembly must include the request, in writing, of the person sentenced, the text of the court decision, a statement on the extent to which the sentence has been executed, the written request of the organ or organization which is recommending the pardon and the opinion of the executive committee of the district people's council in regard to the recommendations of the second paragraph of Article 3.

Article 5

In regard to death sentences, in addition to the organs and organizations mentioned in Article 2, the person himself or members of his family have the right to present a request for pardon.

The death sentence cannot be carried out without prior examination by the Presidium of the People's Assembly, regardless of whether or not there has been a request for pardon on the part of the condemned.

Article 6

Decree No 4214 of 9 January 1967, amended in Decree No 4295 of 31 July 1967, "On the Pardon of Sentences," is abrogated.

Article 7

This law goes into effect 15 days after it is published in GAZETA ZYRTARE.

Tirana, 27 March 1981

Law No 6299

Secretary of the Presidium of the
People's Assembly
Xhafer Spahiu

Chairman of the Presidium of the
People's Assembly
Haxhi Lleshi

CSO: 2100/94

VILLAGE, CITY POPULATION STATISTICS EXAMINED

Tirana YILI in Albanian May 81 pp 4-5

[Interview with Koco Skenderi, director of statistics in the State Planning Commission]

[Excerpts] Question: What are the characteristics of the increase of the population in Albania?

Answer: One of the main characteristics of the population in Albania is its increase at rapid rates. During the period from 1946 to 1980 the population has increased by an average of 42,500 persons a year compared to the figure of 15,500 persons which was the average increase during the 1923-1940 period. In the 1946-1955 period, the average annual increase was 27,600. In the 1956-1965 period it was 48,600. In the 1966-1975 period it was 53,600 and in the 1976-1980 period it was 54,000. During the 1971-1980 period, the average annual growth rate of the population was 2.3 percent. This rate is 3-4 times as great as the average annual growth rate of the populations in the other countries of Europe. In the middle of 1980, the population of Albania was 2,671,000.

Question: What brought about the rapid increase in the population in Albania?

Answer: This was a result, first of all, of the great socioeconomic transformations of our socialist society which are being achieved under the leadership of the party.

The continuing reduction in the number of deaths and maintenance of births at a high level have had an influence on the rapid increase of the population. At the present time, the mortality rate is 6.4 per 1000 inhabitants compared to 17.8 per thousand, which was the situation before the victory of the people's revolution. This figure is 37 percent less than the average level of deaths in the countries of Europe. Also, in births, Albania occupies first place, by a considerable distance, over the other countries of Europe.

The reduction in the death rate was the result of a number of important measures which the people's government has taken to protect the health of the people. Health care, which is free, has been extended into the most remote villages, with special concern being shown for the health of mother and child. In 1938, there was one doctor and dentist for every 3527 inhabitants, now there is one doctor and one dentist for every 597 inhabitants. As a result, the life expectancy has been increased from 38 years in 1938 to 69 years in 1979.

On the basis of the average annual rate of growth of the population achieved during the past 10 years, that is, 2.3 percent, the population of Albania in 1990, is expected to reach about 3,340,000 and in the year 2000, it will be about 4,170,000.

Question: What is the average age of the population in Albania?

Answer: The population of Albania stands out among all the countries of Europe because of its youth. The average age of the population is 25.7 years. In Albania, the population under 15 makes up 37 percent of the total population while in the other European countries this age group accounts for 21-27 percent of the population. The percentage of women of childbearing age (15-49 years of age) was 43.4 percent of all women in Albania in 1969 and 48.3 percent in 1979.

Question: What about the increase in the population in the villages and cities?

Answer: The population has increased both in the cities and in the villages. During the 1946-1980 period, the population of the cities increased by 708,000 while the population of the villages increased by 860,000. The natural increase in population per 1000 inhabitants in the villages has been higher than in the cities. However, because of the movement from the villages to the cities the average annual growth rate of the village population is lower than that of the city population.

The movement of the work force from the villages to the cities has taken place and is taking place in a planned and controlled manner. The socialist industrialization of the country and the rapid growth of the working class has not resulted in a great loss in population in the villages. On the contrary, as a result of the measures taken for the uninterrupted development of the villages on the road to socialism, with the progress and the victories achieved in the continual narrowing of the differences between the villages and the cities, the villages have always remained populated.

The policy of the party for the territorial distribution of industry has made it possible for industry to be developed not only in every district but also in the villages, especially the mining and petroleum industry, the wood industry, the food industry and other industries. Also, the socialist combining of industry with agriculture and the industrialization of the villages have been achieved. This correct policy of the party has enabled the peasants to stay in the villages and has prevented the abandonment of the villages as has happened in the bourgeois capitalist and revisionist countries where the villages have been abandoned and the peasants have gone to the cities thus creating the army of unemployed.

During the past 10 years, the ratio of the village and city population in Albania has remained unchanged: the village population accounts for 66.5 percent of the total population and the city population accounts for 33.5 percent.

CSO: 2100/95

MATERIALS INCREASING AIRCRAFT SURVIVABILITY EXAMINED

Sofia VOENNA TEKHNIKA in Bulgarian No 5, 1981 pp 25-26

[Article by Engr-Col Lilo Lilov: "Increasing Aircraft Survivability in the Air and on the Ground"]

[Text] The problem of increasing combat aircraft survivability as part of the total complex of measures to increase troop survivability is not new. The urgency of this problem under present-day conditions is due to the appearance of forms such as nuclear missile weapons, the significant growth in the cost and military value of every combat aircraft, and the concepts of the role and mass employment of aviation in modern wars. By survivability of an aircraft must be understood its capacity to perform an assigned combat mission under conditions of active pressure of enemy weapons of destruction. The higher survivability is, the fewer the aircraft losses and hence the higher their effectiveness. Low survivability, apart from resulting in huge losses of material and manpower, adversely affects the spirit and mind of personnel.

Therefore, in order to increase the survivability of modern combat aircraft, various NIOKR [scientific research and experimental design work], laboratory and service tests are being conducted. Seen from the most general perspective, the problem of raising aircraft survivability is multifaceted, complex and dependent on many factors. Basic, however, in the views of foreign specialists are the following: the probability of aircraft detection by enemy facilities; the vulnerability of aircraft design, systems and crews; and measures for overcoming enemy antiaircraft defense. It is believed that under present-day conditions the survivability and protection of combat aircraft depend, to a great degree, on onboard equipment for radio countermeasures and jamming.

For assessing aircraft survivability in past wars and recent military conflicts, foreign military experts cite the following three criteria: the number of downed aircraft per thousand sorties; average ammunition (shell, missile) consumption by the enemy to destroy a single aircraft; and an aircraft's endurance after being damaged.

As we have pointed out, one of the basic factors characterizing the survivability of an aircraft as a whole under combat conditions is the vulnerability of its design, systems and components. Obviously, the influence of this factor is

determined by the vulnerability of individual components and elements, expressed by their so-called vulnerable areas. For, not nearly every hit can result in the destruction of an aircraft. To this end, some of the most vulnerable and vitally important elements of the aircraft, such as the engine, fuel system, controls (not to mention the crew), must be affected.

Therefore, in order to increase aircraft survivability it is necessary to increase the survivability of individual components and assemblies—and that, as analyses have shown, in the very early stage of design and development rather than after series production and acceptance of the armament.

It is known that one of the most vulnerable aircraft elements under combat conditions is fuel systems (tanks, assemblies, supply lines). There are a number of measures for increasing the survivability of fuel systems, to begin with, changing the design and shape and/or using new technologies and new materials for making the fuel tanks. Used ordinarily today for making tanks are multilayer materials that have quite resistant properties and absorb the kinetic energy in the event of a hit by a bullet, shell or fragments. Thus, for example, tanks made out of polyurethane plastic and multilayer reinforced nylon fabric permit crumpling to 50 percent of their volume without the appearance of cracks or the leakage of fuel. Moreover, fuel tanks have been developed that have a clotting filler, "Coagulant," which stops up small punctures itself. In fact, indestructible tanks have been developed which, in combination with elastic breakable connections and supply lines, self-closing valves etc., are an effective means of increasing the survivability of present-day aircraft. On the other hand, in order to decrease evaporation and inflammability of fuel, as well as the speed with which flame spreads, the fuel is treated with special reagents—the tanks are filled with neutral gases and new chemo-electronic fireproof systems are created. Full-scale experiments are under way on the development and use of new "consistent"—doughlike—fuels for jet engines. In this manner, by the combined use of all these and other new technical measures it is thought that the probability of fuel systems' being aircraft's most vulnerable points will be decreased.

Universally recognized ways of increasing the survivability of present-day combat aircraft are the armoring, concealment and shielding, duplication and redundancy of vitally important elements. Armor protects against the destruction of fuel-and-lubricating and hydraulic systems, of the most important components of engines and controls and of the crew's compartment. Characteristic of the armoring of modern combat aircraft now is the use—in addition to special steels and aluminum—of ever lighter and more efficient metals and materials such as titanium, silicon, beryllium and alloys thereof, and especially ceramic laminated materials. Fiberglass fabrics in combination with resin binder, as well as perforated sheet steel with fiberglass thread and epoxy resin have proved effective means of aircraft armoring and shielding from artillery fragments and small arms.

According to reports in the foreign press, the development of a new type of ceramic armor (made of aluminum oxide, boron and silicon carbide, and silicon in combination with fiberglass-reinforced plastic) is beginning, as well as the production of light and cheap multilayer armors—a combination of ceramic armor with special fiberglass material. These armors possess the property of absorbing the

kinetic energy of a hit, with the outer layer being deformed while the inner layer—the principal layer—remains unaffected. For the canopy of the pilot's cockpit and other elements thereof, in addition to changing the shape and design, new combined armor-piercing [sic, broneboyni; possibly error for bronevi, protective] transparent materials (in place of the present Plexiglas) have been developed on the basis of organic acrylic compounds, polycarbonates, organic silicon compounds etc. with high strength and protective properties. These materials, as has been remarked, are used in the designing of the latest attack aircraft and fighters.

Duplication and redundancy of certain design power elements, systems, instruments and units are one of the sure ways of increasing the survivability of present-day combat aircraft. Reiterative redundancy, especially of such elements as control systems, has recently gained great popularity. This has become possible due to the replacement of mechanical control systems (rods, levers, panels, bearings, cables) with aircraft electric remote-control systems and engines permitting reiterative redundancy. Thus SUPZh's [sistemite za upravlenie s poveshena zhivuchest; control systems with increased survivability] with three-, four- and fivefold redundancy have been developed that are now on the latest combat aircraft and, above all, on supersonic fighters.

Other, but no less significant, design measures in combination with those indicated above that have been made in present-day combat aircraft are as follows: two separately placed and shielded engines on fighters and attack aircraft; having two pilots and arranging them one behind the other with transparent armored shielding in the cockpit; various coatings and camouflage applied to the skin for concealment and absorption of radar signals; alteration of the shape and design of cockpits and air intakes of engines; reduction of the effective reflecting surface of aircraft. For example, the effective reflecting surface of the new strategic B-1A bomber is one-twentieth that of the B-52 strategic bomber.

It is generally known that modern combat aircraft spend most of their time not in the air, but on the ground. Aircraft in open, unprotected parking places are quite highly vulnerable not only to nuclear, but also to conventional types of weapons. Therefore the second aspect of the great problem of survivability is to arrange measures to increase the survivability and protection of aircraft on airfields. Such measures, classified as active and passive, for the protection of aircraft on airfields are considered to be dispersal, camouflage, and the construction of special types of protective structures (different kinds and types of shelters). The foregoing fall in the complex of passive measures, on which we shall dwell briefly.

Dispersal of aircraft to a large number of airfields made ready beforehand is one of the sure ways of protecting them against enemy attacks and of creating the most favorable conditions for conducting combat operations through successful airfield maneuver. This can be achieved by creating conditions for the preparation of temporary reserve field airstrips in a short time, by design improvement of combat aircraft and by the preparation of airfields for their use.

Usually temporary field airstrips for the dispersal and combat operations of aircraft are of limited size with an unpaved or artificial surface. The use of

temporary airstrips with unpaved runways, as the experience of recent local wars shows, is difficult, above all, in the spring and autumn—and especially in the winter—season. Therefore attention is now being given to the preparation of field airstrips with artificial and, above all, metallic or elastic prefabricated pavements. It has been noted that in tests under combat conditions or in NATO training exercises pavements made of high-strength aluminum alloys that can be constructed in 5 or 6 days have the best qualities for making runways.

One realistic way of cutting down the time for the preparation of reserve airstrips and the dispersal of aircraft is thought to be the construction of runways on superhighways. In many countries of Western Europe such strips, 1500-3000 m long and 20-30 m wide, have been constructed and are now under construction (the FRG, England, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland etc.).

What is necessary for dispersed basing and successful combat employment of aircraft by field airstrips is both design refinement of the aircraft themselves and, more specifically, improvement of technical takeoff and landing performance (decreasing the length of the takeoff and landing run) and lowered specific pressure of the landing gear (increase of flotation) on the runway. Design measures that have become widespread on modern combat aircraft are as follows: use of rocket-assisted takeoff motor and catapults; variable wing geometry; mechanization of wing; thrust reversal; braking parachute; arresters; boundary-layer control systems; emergency braking system; air-cushioned landing wheels; multiple-wheel and combined ski-landing gear; lowering the air pressure in the tires. The combined use of some of these design measures makes it possible to shorten the takeoff and landing distances of modern supersonic fighters by about 40-45 percent (Jaguar, F-5, F-111 etc.). It must be pointed out that one of the principal requirements of the NATO command in recent years in the development of new tactical combat and military-transport aircraft is the possibility of their being used by field unpaved airstrips. A radical design solution along this line is the development of vertical takeoff and landing (VTOL) combat aircraft. These aircraft fall among the so-called "co-airfield airplanes," and already the Harrier, Sea Harrier, XV-12A etc. fighters are in service and continue to be improved. These aircraft can be based on landing places commensurable with their geometric dimensions; they are easily dispersed and camouflaged.

The construction and preparation of a wide network of reserve airfields, in the opinion of foreign specialists, cannot be done covertly, what with modern intelligence facilities. Therefore, in addition to the dispersal of aircraft on these airfields and the use of dummy airfields, advance measures must be taken for the direct protection of aircraft. Camouflage and the construction of various shelters are considered effective means in this regard.

Great importance is now attached to camouflage as a means for the direct protection of aircraft. For this purpose there have been developed and are being developed special compounds, coloring agents and other means of camouflage for aircraft, runways, taxiways, aircraft parking places and other targets. For example, the nylon camouflage nets that have been developed, impregnated with polyvinyl chloride and polyester with various gradated colors, are effective protection against the enemy's optical, radar and photoreconnaissance devices.

The construction of shelters is considered one of the most effective means of direct protection for aircraft and other targets on airfields under modern conditions.

As a rule, enclosed shelters—surface, half-underground, and underground—are constructed on permanent airfields, and open or enclosed prefabricated shelters on field airstrips. Caponiers (boxes) appear to be the most prevalent type of shelter on temporary airstrips. Although these shelters have few high protective properties, yet if different materials are used to make them, they provide—with sufficiently thick walls of appropriate height and with camouflage—aircraft protection against 7.62 and 12.7mm bullets and all types of projectiles and mortar shells.

On American bases in Asia and Western Europe shelters are being constructed of ready-made elements of the arch type. The basic purpose of these shelters is the protection of aircraft, personnel, command posts and repair workshops.

Monolithic reinforced-concrete shelters with an additional protective layer (cover) are under construction for the protection of aircraft and certain other targets on permanent airfields.

According to reports of the foreign press, a considerable number of such shelters have been built on the permanent airfields of some Western European countries such as the FRG, Italy, Turkey, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland etc. The above-cited measures and means in this area do not remotely exhaust the problems of survivability. In the opinion of foreign specialists, a trend is clearly emerging towards the development of combat aircraft with completely improved survivability, towards further refinement of the military infrastructure, and the development of means and techniques for protecting aircraft in the air and on the ground.

6474

CSO: 2200/117

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES CIVIL DEFENSE

Prague ATOM in Czech No 7, 1981 pp 2-3

[Article by Lt Gen Josef Marusak, CSSR deputy minister of national defense, commander of CSSR Civil Defense: "Contemporariness in the Interest of Our Citizens"]

[Text] This year is characteristic because of significant events. However, the most important one of these continues to be the 16th Congress of the CPCZ, the conclusions of which affect each one of us. But other events, particularly the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the CPCZ and the elections to the national committees and representative organs at all levels, are also closely related to our entire society. And so we are celebrating in that kind of atmosphere of the overall social activity the 30th anniversary of Civil Defense, which was born on 13 July 1951.

The need to deal with the problem of protection of the population against the consequences of an enemy air attack arose prior to World War II. That is why "Civil Antiaircraft Defense" was legislated in 1935 together with the passage of the law on protection against air attacks. It was only the CPCZ at that time which revealed the basic weaknesses and the bourgeois class character of the planned defense of the state and also worked out at the same time its project of defense of the republic against fascism. A speech made by Comrade Klement Gottwald in the chamber of deputies in April 1936 demonstrates how much importance the CPCZ attributed to measures designed to provide for the defense of the republic and for the protection of its population, and how much emphasis it placed on them. Comrade Gottwald said, among other things, the following in his speech: "Let the construction of shelters be carried out on a grandiose scale. Let the means for it be taken, on the one hand, from a special tax imposed on the rich and, on the other hand, let the duty be imposed on manufacturing establishments to build shelters for their employees on their own account. Let gas masks be provided for the working people without charge. Let protection be provided for school children by building suitable shelters at schools. Let defense education and civil antiaircraft defense also be put on a democratic foundation."

The bourgeois government understandably did not accept these demands for protection of the working people against the effects of air attacks and requests concerning the way in which these demands would be satisfied. When World War II ended, the most urgent task in liberated Czechoslovakia was renewal and reconstruction of the

national economy drained by the occupiers, and consolidation of the people's democratic state from the viewpoint of domestic policy. However, the question of protection of the population in case of war remained unsolved. The reasons for it were, on the one hand, those given above and, on the other hand, the possibility of a new war was subjectively underestimated. That is also why in 1945 the former Civil Antiaircraft Defense fell apart completely from the organizational point of view.

At the beginning of the fifties, the international situation began to deteriorate sharply due to the imperialist policy of cold war. Several international conflicts led to the conviction that it was necessary to pay more attention to questions of the defense of the socialist countries. During that period, organizational and legal foundations of the Civil Defense systems were laid down at the initiative of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and by the resolution of the CSR government of 13 July 1951. On these foundations, it was possible to continue developing the defense of the population in harmony with a new evaluation of all factors and maximum utilization of the experience gained by the USSR during the Great Patriotic War. These factors show that the tasks of providing protection for the people, formulated by Comrade Klement Gottwald as early as in 1936, were not included in the basic principles of the development of civil defense until 15 years later in people's democratic Czechoslovakia.

Civil Defense kept developing since its creation under the continuous care of the CPCZ, in harmony with the development of science and technology in military affairs up to the contemporary concept. However, even now the development is not stopping, because new findings call for continuous improvements of the concept of civil defense and of individual measures. The present Civil Defense of the CSSR represents an organized activity and a set of measures which, in case of need, may ensure the protection of the population and of the indispensable vital resources against the consequences of an enemy attack, provide for the necessary course of the overall life of the state during a time of increased danger and during mobilization, and also in peacetime in cases of major industrial breakdowns and natural disasters. To put it briefly, the operations of Civil Defense are closely related to the vital interests of the working people of our socialist society. The Civil Defense of the CSSR relies fully on the experience of its great model, the Civil Defense of the USSR. In pursuing its activities, it also used the experience and findings of the other states of the socialist community. We have signed treaties on mutual assistance in border areas with the closest friendly neighbors.

The tasks of the Civil Defense of the CSSR are complex, demanding and they affect all areas of our country's social and economic life. The CD mission can be accomplished only with a broad participation of the population, social organizations, and the competent departments of the national economy. However, first of all social organizations are a very significant factor in the process of taking care of the civil defense tasks. Being one of the largest mass components of the National Front, these organizations cover by their program and its content orientation key personal, group, and overall social interests of our citizens.

In implementing the demanding tasks, we are greatly assisted also by effective publicity and general experience gained in civil defense work. Mass communication

media play a great role in this field. We managed recently to establish good relations also with the editorial board of the journal ATOM, which is purposefully popularizing and generalizing experience gained from civil defense manpower and resources. It is a praiseworthy activity, especially because the present situation calls for the ability to analyze the development trends of military technology of the enemy and the possibility of using this technology in modern warfare in close relationship with the development of military science, strategy, operational art, and tactics. And, of course, it calls for the ability to reach conclusions on the basis of the completed analysis and to determine effective measures. Indeed, experience shows that not all measures are effective, and that not all the factors which may come in play in case of war are taken in consideration. For example, during a trial practice demonstrating evacuation of the population, it turned out that the human factor was not taken sufficiently in consideration. The place where the evacuation was carried out included, among other things, a nursery for children. Indeed, it turned out that when it was a question of "only" a practice, the parents failed. Of course, in a real situation in wartime, the conditions would be somewhat more complicated.

That is why I consider moral-political and psychological education to be a key area of the preparation of citizens for civil defense. These factors are part of the overall political and ideological education of the population for the defense of the fatherland and socialism, which is being developed on the principles of the policy of the CPCZ and under its direct control. They help to convince the broad strata of the population that unity is necessary in the building and defense of socialism, that it is necessary to strengthen actively the defense of the socialist fatherland and of the entire socialist community in the unity of the Warsaw Pact member states headed by the Soviet Union. Indeed, under the conditions of destructive modern warfare, victory is decided not merely by the preparedness of the armed forces, but also by the preparedness of the hinterland, of the entire national economy and every individual.

Therefore, psychological preparation of citizens for civil defense will have to be oriented in terms of its content primarily to the development and increase of their moral resistance. It is not an independent type of preparation. Instead, it is derived from moral-political and professional-technical preparation. In emergency situations, an unprepared population could become an unmanageable mass, with all the negative consequences. And that is precisely what we want to avoid by preparing the citizens for civil defense. Professional-technical preparation of citizens for civil defense includes measures designed to defend them against the effects of weapons of mass destruction and other means of attack, and to bring about their active cooperation in eliminating the consequences of such an attack. Every citizen should achieve the so-called minimum of basic knowledge and skills in the area of civil defense. In particular, he should be informed about the modern means of attack and the possibility that the enemy may use such means. He should know how to behave after various warning signals have been announced, he should know how to use means of individual and collective defense, he should know what regime of life he should maintain in contaminated spaces, how to organize and carry out self-help, mutual assistance, and so on. We must keep improving the quality of this area in terms of organization and content. It is necessary to pay more attention to the preparation of citizens for civil defense, particularly in large cities and residential areas. We have many reserves in that respect.

Scientific-technical development is also very important for civil defense. A great deal has been done in that direction during 30 years of the existence of civil defense. Ameliorators, innovators and research workers in civil defense have done their share in getting good results. Cooperation with certain departments and social organizations has improved. Of course, we cannot be satisfied with the results, because we still have considerable reserves in this area. We know about them, and we also accept measures designed to make sure that our activities would be of better quality, more effective, and more operational. In the future, we expect closer cooperation and coordination of plans, particularly with departmental partners.

In harmony with the provisions for the civil defense tasks in the sector of protection of the population against the effects of weapons of mass destruction, a number of new devices have been included in the civil defense equipment in the past period on the basis of the results of research and development. These are, for example, devices for individual protection, designed for protection of respiratory passages and skin, devices for detection of radioactive and chemical toxic substances in the air, water, and foods. We have also improved devices and equipment designed to warn the population, and equipment designed for long-term stay of the population in civil defense shelters.

Among the given devices, one can mention, for example, the following:

The DV-75 protective baby crib (Fig 1) is a modern device design for protection of respiratory passages and skin of children up to 2 years old. It provides adequate protection against the effects of poisonous substances, biological warfare devices and radioactive dust or other noxious substances. These are intercepted by activated charcoal contained in the filter, which is part of the DV-75. One of the advantages as compared to the previous types is that infants placed in the crib in a contaminated area can be given liquid food, and at the same time the number of nurses is reduced.

The CM-4 protective mask (Fig 2) is designed for protection of the respiratory organs of the population which participates actively in the work of nonmilitary units of the civil defense. Its design is analogical to that of the M-10 universal military mask. It is equipped with an inner half-mask, airtight cuff lining and a membrane which does not block sound. It can also be used in combination with air-pressure instruments and for some activities in the natural economy.

The DC-1B-74 personal operational dosimeter set (Fig 3) is designed for use in special personal dosimetry. It serves to measure doses of ionizing radiation received by individuals while they worked in areas of trace fallout. Dosimeters can also be used during work with radioactive substances to measure doses of ionizing radiation.

The set has a pocket-size format and contains five personal operational dosimeters with ranges of 0.5 R, 5 R, and 50 R.

The DC-3B-72 exposure input meter (Fig 4) is designed for measurements of contamination of objects and persons with radioactive substances and for operational research of the situation concerning radiation. The instrument is especially suitable for getting fast information to take care of local needs.

The established devices are not demanding in terms of operation and maintenance. However, if they are to provide reliable protection or their purpose, it is necessary that we become well acquainted with them and know how to use them. In the case of devices used for protection of respiratory organs and skin, we must also train ourselves to carry the devices on us over a long period of time.

Here is a short balance account in conclusion of our contributory article. Many positive results have been achieved during 30 years of existence of the Civil Defense. They consisted of strenuous and dedicated work of many workers of the CSSR Civil Defense. Nevertheless, we must not stop moving forward, we still have a lot of reserves in our work. We all must work ~~harder~~ harder, our work must be of an even higher quality and more effective, in the spirit of the conclusions of the 16th Congress of the CPCZ. Members of the CSSR Civil Defense have assumed more than 11,000 individual and collective obligations within the framework of precongressional activities in order to satisfy the requirements. The Civil Defense Staff of the West Slovakia Kraj has become a challenger in socialist competition for all krajs, departments, and civil defense services. By carrying out the obligations which we have accepted, we shall celebrate best and in the most dignified way the 30th anniversary of the CSSR Civil Defense.

FIGURE APPENDIX

Fig. 1 DV-75 protective baby crib.

Fig. 2 CM-4 protective mask.

Fig. 3 DC-1B-74 personal operational dosimeter set.

Fig. 4 DC-3B-72 exposure input meter.

Fig. 1

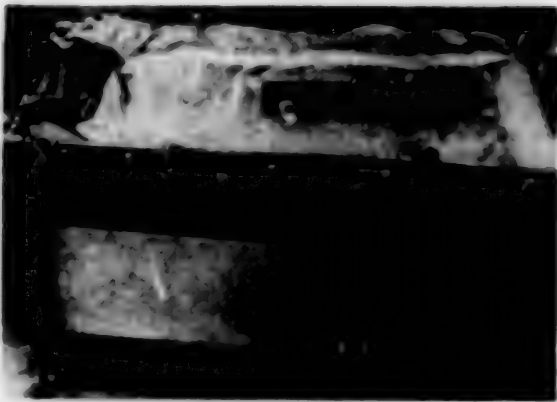


Fig. 3

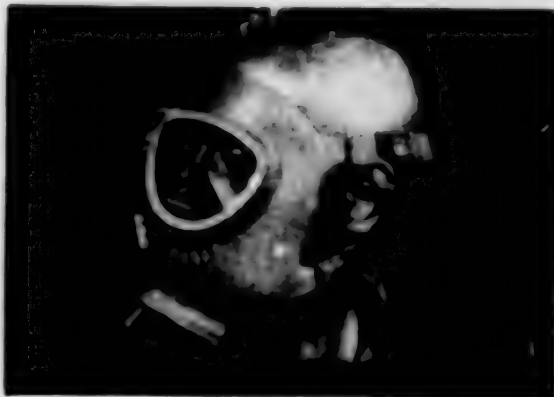
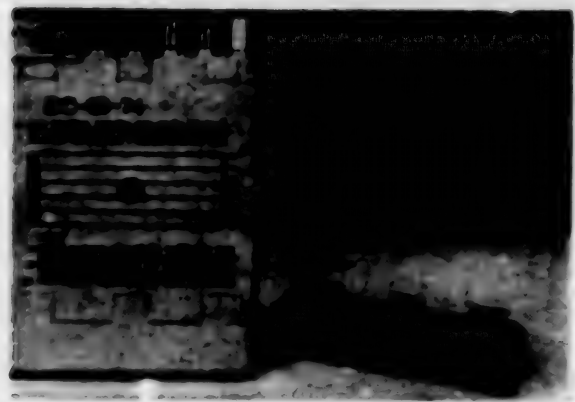


Fig. 2

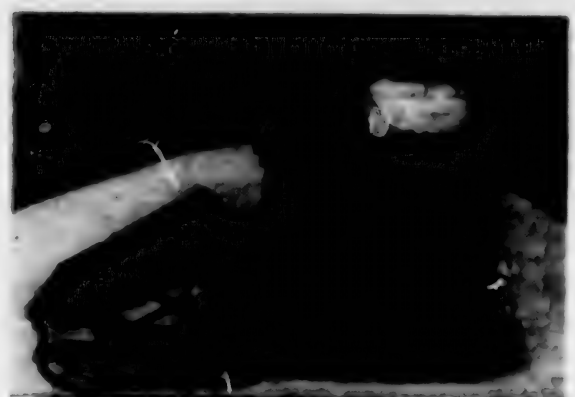


Fig. 4

5668
CSO: 2400/261

FIRING POTENTIAL OF RIFLE GRENADE LAUNCHER EVALUATED

Prague ATOM in Czech No 7, 1981 pp 4-5

[Article by 1st Lt Engr Alois Skoupy]

[Text] In the seventies, rifle grenade launchers started to be introduced in the equipment of an individual soldier as additional weapons. These launchers are to make it possible to fire at short distances, with surface effect of the shells in the target area. They are designed to destroy and silence live forces by fragments which are dispersed from the body of the grenade after its explosion on impact in the terrain near the target. The introduction of the rifle grenade launcher is to fill the gap in the firing capabilities of the armed forces between manual small-caliber weapons and manual devices with surface effect in the target area, which until now were only hand grenades. Their use depends first of all on the physical ability of the individual, which restricts both the distance at which they can be used and their effect. The rifle grenade launcher is introduced as an accessory of a manual automatic weapon. In combination with that weapon, it will strengthen considerably the firing capacity of the rifleman, particularly in the type of combat activity when direct support of the army units cannot be provided by other types of weapons, or when the structure of the terrain obstructs direct firing. As an example of this type of combat activity, one can mention fighting in mountains, settlements, or wooded terrain.

In addition to grenades with surface effect in the target area, that is, fragmentation or fragmentation-tearing effect, one can also use cumulative grenades to destroy armored targets. This will enable each rifleman equipped with a rifle grenade launcher to destroy combat vehicles of the enemy, and antitank defense can concentrate more on destroying tanks. And so, with the growing mechanization and motorization of the armed forces, it will not be necessary to reassign additional riflemen armed only with manual antitank weapons, and the firing against combat vehicles can be conducted by riflemen using manual small-caliber weapons supplemented with rifle grenade launchers.

External Ballistics of a Rifle Grenade

A rifle grenade launcher is designed as an accessory of a manual automatic weapon. This considerably restricts its firing capabilities, particularly with regard to the initial speed of the shell, its maximum weight, and thereby also its maximum

firing range, which is also determined by the tactical-technical requirements concerning the weapon and varies with the range of 300-400 meters. This firing range is expected to be achieved when the weapon is aimed at an angle of 45 degrees.

If we disregard the effect of weather conditions (change of atmospheric pressure, temperature, wind, and so on), the firing range of every weapon including a rifle grenade launcher, depends on the shell's initial speed v_0 , the ballistic coefficient c , and the weapon's firing angle $(N)_0$.

Ballistic Coefficient of a Rifle Grenade

The ballistic coefficient c is determined by the relationship

$$c = \frac{1 \cdot d^2}{m} \cdot 10^3$$

where i is the coefficient of the shell's shape (expressing the shape similarity of the given shell with the specific standard shell, for which the dependence of the air resistance on the shape of the shell during its flight through the atmosphere has been established experimentally, d is the shell's caliber, and m the shell's weight. The shape coefficient has the value of 1, if the shell has the same shape as the standard shell. Due to the low speeds at which a rifle grenade moves, the decrease of the speed caused by a less favorable shape is not so pronounced, and consequently the shape does not have to be exactly the same. At the same time, since it is a question of a relatively small caliber, it is more advantageous to design the grenade in such a way that it would have the maximum internal volume for placement of the explosive. That is why the value of the shape coefficient can be as much as doubled.

The caliber of grenade launchers included in the equipment varies within the range of 20-60 millimeters, but the marginal values are little used. This applies first of all to the caliber of 20 millimeters. The caliber of 50-60 millimeters is used only for grenade launchers of the nozzle type, which are less advantageous to use, because they require arrow-type stabilization by wings, and the weight of such stabilizers reduces the utility weight of the grenade. For that reason, more advantageous grenades are those which are stabilized by rotation. These are fired from grenade launchers suspended under the firearm. The caliber of these grenade launchers varies within the range of 30-40 millimeters. Rotating grenades of the caliber of 20-40 millimeters weigh usually 0.3 kilograms.

The given values of the caliber and weight of rifle grenades indicate that the ballistic coefficient c reaches the values of 2-10.

Initial Speed of a Rifle Grenade

If we consider the requirement that the maximum range should be 300-400 meters, we can assume that the initial speed of a rifle grenade will be within the range of 60-80 meters per second, as shown in the table. However, this initial speed is also limited because of the recoil of the firearm, which moves in reverse during the firing and presses against the support, mainly against the rifleman's shoulder. The recoil is determined by the shell's initial speed, its weight, and by the firearm's weight. That is why the initial speed of the shell should not exceed 70 meters

per second, so that the rifleman could fire it by resting the firearm against his shoulder, instead of having to prod it against the ground.

Methods of Firing a Rifle Grenade Launcher

Firing a rifle grenade launcher, whether it be a muzzle type or a suspension type, will differ partly from firing a manual automatic firearm. This is determined first of all by the low initial speed of the grenade, which makes it possible to fire indirectly at short distances. Furthermore, the firearm makes it possible to fire at angles of the upper group, as is done when firing from a minethrower, that is, when the weapon is fired at an angle of more than 45 degrees, in which case the range of fire starts to get shorter again when that angle is exceeded. This makes it possible to fire into spaces protected by high walls or obstacles in the terrain during combat in a settlement when shells are fired into courts, building, and so on (Fig 1).

Firing at Armored Targets

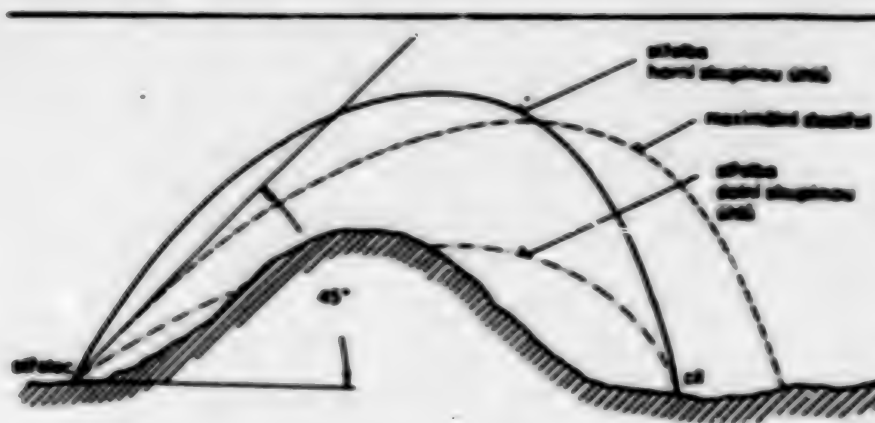
When a rifle grenade launcher is used to destroy armored targets by cumulative grenades, the firing method will be similar to that used when firing from a manual small-caliber firearm. Since it will be mostly a question of firing at fast-moving targets, it is advantageous to use the direct firing range of the firearm, that is, the firing distance at which the altitude of the grenade's trajectory does not exceed the altitude of the target, and consequently the maximum altitude of the firearm is the same as the altitude of the target. In that case, it is possible to cover distances up to the direct firing distance by one position of the gunsight, and it is not necessary to adjust it. For initial speed of rifle grenades, the direct firing distance for a target 2 meters high is about 80 meters. In order to make it possible to cover even greater distances than the direct firing distance by using only a few position of the gunsights, one can use the so-called direct firing spaces. Firing into a direct firing space means firing over a trajectory which has the altitude of the target in its descending part at the direct firing distance. In this way, it is possible to cover distances of up to 150 meters by three to four positions of the gunsight, which indicate the distances of individual direct firing spaces (Fig 2). Firing at greater distances than about 150 meters is more complicated in the case of a rifle grenade launcher, both during range finding, because at such distances the direct firing spaces become greatly reduced, and the inaccuracy of firing increases with the error of estimating the distance, and also because the dispersion of firing increases, which reduces the probability of hitting the target.

Firing at a Surface

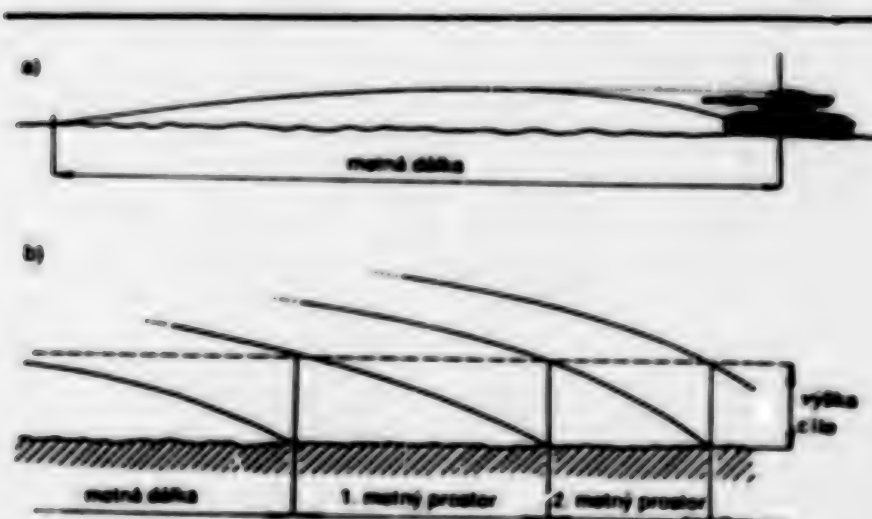
Firing from a rifle grenade launcher at a live force means actually firing at a surface, into the terrain, because a direct hit of the target is not necessary. It is sufficient for the grenade to explode on impact in the terrain in the proximity of the target, when the fragments can hit several targets at the same time. In that respect, this type of firing is similar to firing from mine throwers and howitzers, especially since it will be conducted at relatively high firing angles, mainly at distances approximating the maximum firing range. Firing at a surface is substantially more demanding in terms of determining the distance, because an error

in estimating the distance will cause a much greater deviation of the point of impact of the grenade in the terrain than during firing at a vertical target (Fig 3). The dispersion of firing, determined by the type of weapon and the method of aiming at the target, is several times greater in distance than in altitude. That is why, especially when firing at live targets, it is necessary to pay attention to the method of determining the distance of the target and the gunsights used. In determining the firing distance, one cannot assume that a rangefinder will be used, because it is a rather complicated and vulnerable instrument, at least it cannot be used for any weapon. That is why the rifleman will have to determine the firing distance by making an estimate. Experience shows that one can be trained to estimate the distance by the naked eye with such accuracy that the error will not be greater than 8-10 percent of the actual distance. However, even this seemingly small error is the reason why the probability of hitting the target by the first shot will be practically zero at distances of more than 150-200 meters. However, if the rifleman has a chance to fire a correction shot, one can assume again that he will determine the error of distance with the same degree of accuracy with which he had determined the actual distance. This will increase substantially the accuracy of firing, and the probability of hitting the target will be greater than 0.5, even during firing at the maximum firing range. Such adjustment of the weapon can be made best in defense combat when one can determine the firing distance of important points of the defense zone, either by measuring the distance or by fire practice before the combat begins. In other types of combat activity, the rifleman must observe the impact of the first shell. He can identify the impact among other bursts if, for example, he knows the approximate time of the trajectory at the given distance, or if the burst is more easily identifiable after adding a smoke of color-forming component to the explosive with which the grenade is filled.

The rifle grenade launcher is a firearm which is still in the stage of continued development and improvements. However, in spite of certain shortcomings, it is a weapon of the future, which may be an appropriate supplement in the equipment of an individual soldier, and can expand considerably his firing potential. The combination of a rifle grenade launcher with a modern manual automatic small-caliber firearm constitutes a set which can be equipped with a simple optical rangefinder. This will eliminate the present shortcomings in setting the gunsight of the firearm (Fig 4), and at the same time the firing becomes more accurate.



Obr. 1: Střela z puškové granátницы na plochu



Obr. 2: Střela z puškové granátницы na chráněný cíl
(a) střela na maximální dohled, (b) střela do metrých prostor

FIGURE APPENDIX

Fig 1: Firing from a rifle grenade launcher at a surface

- Key:
- a. Firing at the upper group of angles
 - b. Maximum fire range
 - c. Firing at the lower group of angles
 - d. Rifleman
 - e. Target

Fig 2: Firing from a rifle grenade launcher at armored targets

- a) Firing at a direct firing distance
- b) Firing into direct firing spaces
- c. Direct firing distance
- d. 1. direct firing space
- e. 2. direct firing space
- f. Altitude of the target

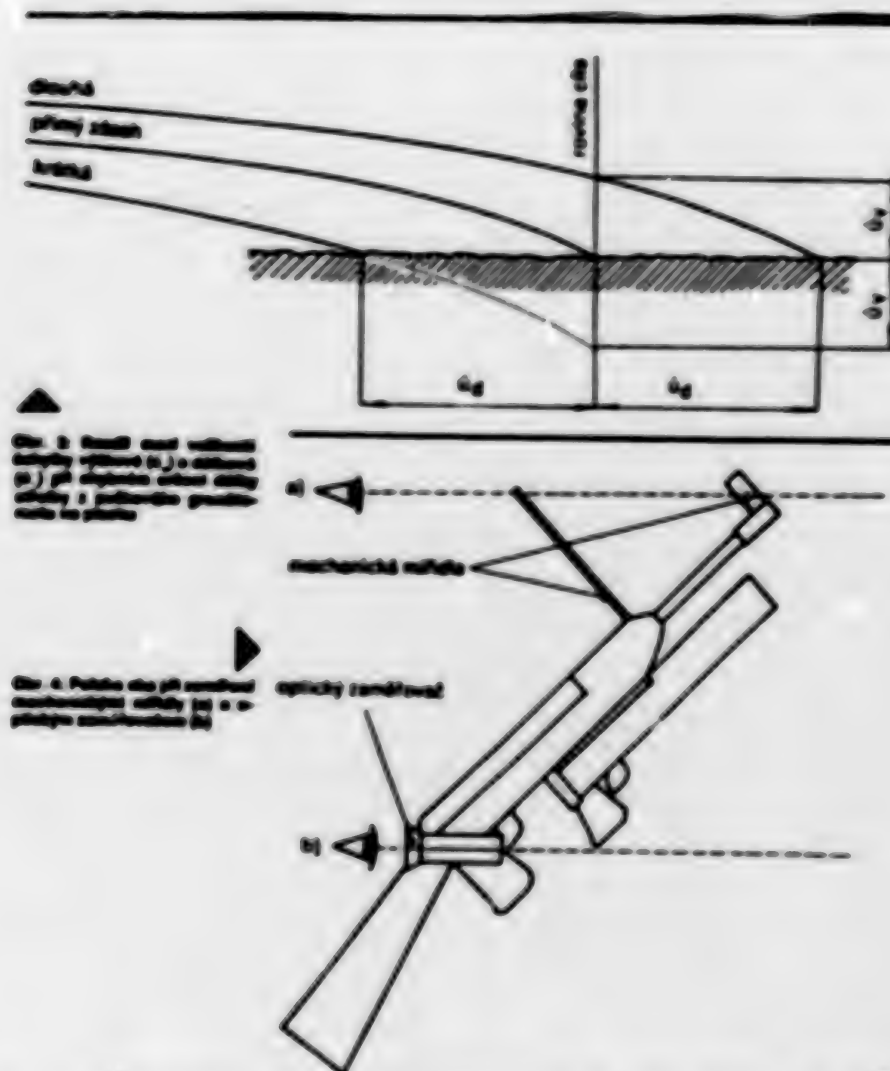


Fig 3: Difference between the magnitude of the altitude deviation (u_v) and the distance deviation (u_d), when the distance of firing from a rifle grenade launcher on a surface is determined erroneously.

Key: a. long deviation; b. direct hit; c. short deviation; d. target plane.

Fig 4: Position of the eye when using mechanical gunsights (a) and an optical rangefinder.

Key: c. mechanical gunsights; d. optical rangefinder.

Длина полета гранаты (в метрах) в зависимости от скорости выстрела (v_0) и баллистического коэффициента (с)

v_0 (м/с)	7	8	9	10
50	243	341	435	519
60	283	392	488	573
70	319	431	528	613
80	350	472	570	654
90	378	501	599	679

TABLE: Firing range of a rifle grenade launcher (in meters) in relation to the shell's initial speed (v_0) and the ballistic coefficient (c).

NEW NVA HOWITZER DESCRIBED

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 35-26 Jul 81 p 13

[Text] The 152 mm D-20 howitzer is the largest and heaviest caliber in the tube artillery of the National People's Army (NVA). Enemy firing positions, fortified facilities, command posts and rear area installations can be engaged at distances up to 17 km. A well trained crew is able to fire 5-6 rounds per minute. Fragmentation, hollow charge or armor-piercing shells can be fired. Weighing 5,700 kg, the 8.69 meter long, 2.4 meter wide and 1.95 meter high gun is towed by the Tatra-813, the so-called "Koloss" (colossus). A plate is attached to the D-20 howitzer under the barrel in front of the protective shield. For combat, it is folded down. Afterward the gunners raise the gun with the aid of a hydraulic device so that the load is taken off the wheels. By means of the split trail, the howitzer assumes a stable three-point position which enables it within a very short time to turn 360 degrees in any desired direction with the aid of collapsible wheels at the trail ends. The advantage of this new design detail as compared with earlier developments is that even in direct lay, for example, tanks can be engaged.



CSO: 2300/280

CONFLICTING TRENDS IN GDR LITERATURE ANALYZED

Cologne DEUTSCHLAND ARCHIV in German Vol 14 No 6, June 81 signed to press 22 May 81 pp 628-631

/Analyses and Reports feature article by Ian Wallace, lecturer in German, Dundee University, Scotland: "Conference Reports--'Current Problems in GDR Literature.'" For various references to other items of related information see translation of an East Berlin EINHEIT article published under the heading, "Socialist Literature's 'Historic Responsibility' Explained," in JPRS 75239, 3 Mar 80, No 1769 of this series, pp 62-71

/Text On 29 and 30 April 1981 a symposium on "Current Problems of GDR Literature" met at the London Institute of Germanic studies. The symposium might well be considered a breakthrough for British Germanic studies. John Flood, deputy director of the institute, pointed out in his opening address that the symposium represented a remarkable innovation--a discussion among experts on specialized problems--joining literary researchers (and one author) from the GDR and the United Kingdom. Let me say straightaway that the symposium represented a genuine and inspiring exchange of ideas. Flood is therefore confirmed in his expectation--expressed in the opening address--that this first meeting will be followed in the foreseeable future by several more such events, fruitful for both parties.

Hermann Kant's lecture "On Problems of Modern GDR Literature" was shot through with irony and wit. He offered mainly brief sketches of various writers. In the final analysis these amounted to a survey of the significant aspects of GDR literature, colored by Kant's personal experiences. He listed--playfully classified in alphabetical order--Anna (that is Anna Seghers, "who gave direction to our writings"), Becker ("I object to his speeches as much as I succumb to the spell of his writing"), David (whose book "Die Ueberlebende" /The Survivor "deserves wider recognition"), Edel (his example serves to show us "that literature is also a matter of timing"), Hermlin ("the friend" from whom Kant--despite many differences of opinion--"learned more than from anyone else"), Heym ("the challenger" from whom Kant "sharply dissents" but whose past as well as for the majority of whose writings he has total respect), Wolf (whose novel "Der Geteilte Himmel" /The Divided Sky Kant cited in addition to "Ole Bienkopp" as basic and the inspiration for "Die Aula" /The Auditorium), and so on. In view of the totally different situation in Britain ("the duty of literature--that has a strange sound in this country and this society") Kant emphasized the social responsibility and relevance of literature in the GDR while, at the same time, deprecating any overestimate of the positive potential of literature

reflected in the currently fashionable term "aid to living." If expectations were too great, trust could easily turn to disappointment. He noted a similar, though negative, overestimate in the old dispute about Kafka's potential effect on the reader and society: "We have by now arrived at the point where we think Kafkaphobia funny." In the course of the discussion--unfortunately rather brief due to lack of time--Kant confirmed that GDR writers do assign to their works (among other aspects) the function of a barometer for the changing consciousness in the GDR--"but possibly this says more about the defects of the press than about the quality of literature." At the same time he explicitly warned against a trend--exaggerated in the West--of reading too much between the lines when dealing with GDR literature. Most interesting at the end were his remarks on the novel "Der Aufenthalt" [The Sojourn] which had to obtain 10 expert opinions from Polish publishing houses before it could be printed in Poland. The crucial question was: "Is it right to let a German speak like this?"--Kant gave a public reading of his short story "Der Dritte Nagel" [The Third Nail], lately published in SINN UND FORM. The reading attracted an audience of more than 100, who experienced an expressive and unusually lively presentation of this witty tale.

By refusing to cleave to any specific scientific source in his lecture "On Hermann Kant's Novels," David Jenkinson indicated a fundamental difference by comparison with the methodological orientation of GDR literary science. Subsequently Dieter Schlenstedt came resolutely to the defense of the latter. This topic seems most appropriate and promising for discussion at a future bilateral conference.

In the course of a careful and extensive analysis Jenkinson dealt primarily with four aspects of Kant's oeuvre: His esthetics of literary creation, the concept of education in the three novels, his critical socialism and the topic of coming to terms with the past. To be noted was a strong contrast between Jenkinson's favorable evaluation of the two later novels and his definitely critical attitude to the enormously successful "The Auditorium." He objected most strongly to "the least convincing aspect of Kant's art," the argument regarding the reality of the Federal Republic, which struck Jenkinson as fundamentally "artificial and unreliable." "Here and only here is Kant unfaithful to his own critical esthetic." It was a pleasure immediately to get Kant's reply to this serious objection: "Here I am expressing my profound beliefs. I refuse to haggle: This is literature based on political conviction...Of course Iswall is prickly, of course things are presented from a single aspect, but I have never claimed that this thread is meant to stand for the entire fabric." Jenkinson claimed that the critique of socialism from the inside as expressed in "The Auditorium" does not really bite due to the lack of sophistication in the comic style. The subsequent lively discussion brought another claim in response--a light hand need not be equated with lack of seriousness. For example, Kant was said to have gone far beyond a "humorous brush with the doctrinaires of socialist realism" (Jenkinson); at that time "the droll treatment of sacred cows" (Kant) had been most unusual and the serious undertone quite noticeable. Nor was the end of the novel correctly described by Jenkinson's claim that it presaged a "happy reconciliation." True, Iswall recovers from his car accident (Kant, incidentally, characterized this as a kind of polemic against heroic death, then very fashionable in GDR literature), but his relationship with his wife and Trullesand remains up in the air at the conclusion of the novel.

Joyce Crick's lecture on "Christa Wolf: Fiction and Truth" also demonstrated the British predilection for a text-related analysis which resists methodological

classification. Crick's appraisal of the unique case of Christa Wolf appears as most interesting counterpoints to Dieter Schlenstedt's subsequent reflections on the reader-author relation in modern GDR literature. The lecturer was concerned mostly with the literary strategies developed and used by Wolf to organize her topics effectively and artistically convincing for the reader. She spoke of writing as a reflective process which perpetually accompanies and helps to determine life. According to Crick Wolf's reflective and essay-style narration is not only a suitable means for recording and promoting the personal development of the narrator/author; it also establishes a confidential relation with the reader because the latter values the openness and honesty shown by Wolf in revealing her most intimate thoughts as well as her literary strategies. Ultimately it is Wolf's aim to offer an example to others by confronting the taboos of her own past. That it is possible by this means to rescue the broken ego is demonstrated by the end of "Kindheitsmuster" [Childhood Model], when the narrator--albeit hesitantly--uses the first person type of narration, which represents a great moral and psychological triumph achieved only by the very process of writing.

Dieter Schlenstedt's lecture "On the Relation Between Author and Reader in Modern GDR Literature--Action Strategies and Literary Structures" started with the statement that there was "no beautiful harmony" in modern GDR literature and literary science. As he had done in some of his publications he advocated a new periodization of literature which--according to Schlenstedt--should take account of a new literary structure with new accents. In Schlenstedt's view such accents cannot be ascertained by way of statistics. Decisive according to him is rather the gift of observation of the literary scientist, sensitized to symptomatic shifts in accents. For Schlenstedt, therefore, the discovery of new dominant notes implies the establishment and evaluation of hypotheses about trends. He, for example, very convincingly puts forward the assumption that it is possible to talk of a relatively independent section of GDR literature since 1968, and he illustrated this hypothesis by citing representative books. He considered a basic prerequisite for the "literature of self-understanding" the new socialist understanding between the author and his mature reader. In this respect he referred to several authors such as Juriy Brezan who no longer considers himself a "teacher, prophet or governess" but "the eye, ear and tongue of life itself." That which Crick had emphasized particularly regarding Christa Wolf was shown in Schlenstedt's far broader survey to be a characteristic feature of the literature of self-understanding generally--that is the changed attitude of the authors toward themselves, distinguished by the wish to discard the broken relationship to one's autobiography and retrace the own ego (certainly not to be confused with a return to individualism!). Therefore the renewed tackling of the fascist past, which is coupled with the admonition and the moral appeal to look inside and outside oneself.

In conclusion a proposal: For "sheer organizational reasons"--which should be interpreted strictly as an indication of the lack of space in the institute--it had been decided to invite only 35 specialists in German studies, though more than 100 applications were received, all from people with credentials as connoisseurs of GDR literature. Doubtlessly this rather modest sounding attendance in fact offered an excellent soil for the fruitful working conditions and the high standard of the discussion. However, we should seriously think about the possibility in future to involve more of those who have shown interest in the proceedings. The rapidly increasing interest in GDR literature of specialists in Germanic studies gives cause to the assumption that even more people will wish to attend future meetings.

DISTINCTIONS AWARDED ON 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF PARTY, FOR PLAN FULFILLMENT

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 32, 9 May 81 pp 2-5

Presidential Decree on the Conferring of Decorations of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Text For the results obtained in fulfilling the 1976-1980 5-year plan, for the special contribution to implementing the Romanian Communist Party's policy of forging the multilaterally developed socialist society in our homeland, on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Romanian Communist Party, the chairman of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Article 1. The title of Hero of Socialist Labor is conferred on comrades:

Emil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the RCP Central Committee;

Ion Coman, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the RCP Central Committee;

Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the RCP Central Committee;

Ion Dinca, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, first deputy prime minister of the government;

Ludovic Pasekas, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the RCP Central Committee, chairman of the Committee for Problems of the People's Councils;

Stefan Mocuta, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, first secretary of the Cluj County RCP Committee;

Ion Sirbu, first secretary of the Arges County RCP Committee;

Vasile I. Berbecel, chairman of the Smirna CAP Agricultural Production Cooperative, Ialomita County;

Teodor N. Boncalo, miner, shift boss at the Lupeni Mining Enterprise, Hunedoara County;

Dumitru Gh. Diaconescu, section chief at the Brasov "Tractorul" Enterprise;

Maria F. Diaconu, section chief, secretary of the party committee at the Bucharest "Dacia" Textile Enterprise;

Ion Gh. Dinca, section chief at the Ticleni Oilfield, Gorj County;

Stefania Gr. Ionescu, chairwoman of the Putineiu CAP, Teleorman County;

Maria C. Macu, foreman at the Savinesti Combine for Synthetic Yarns and Fibers, Neamt County;

Mihalache C. Niculescu, turner, secretary of the party committee at the Bucharest Enterprise for Machine Tools and Aggregates;

Gheorghe V. Turbureanu, head foreman at the Resita Iron and Steel Combine, Caras-Severin County;

Gligor I. Urs, director of the Cimpia Turzii Metallurgical Combine, Cluj County.

Article 2. The order Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania, First Class, is conferred on comrades:

Mihail M. Cruceanu, pensioner, Bucharest;

Ion Popescu-Puturi, director of the Institute for Historical and Sociopolitical Studies under the RCP Central Committee.

Article 3. The order 23 August, First Class, is conferred on comrades:

Cornel Burtica, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, deputy prime minister of the government, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation;

Nicolae Giosan, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, chairman of the Grand National Assembly;

Tudor Ionescu, pensioner, Bucharest;

Constantin Mitea, chief editor of the newspaper SCINTILA;

Victor I. Naghi, director of the Muscel Machine Enterprise, Arges County;

Ileana Elena Raceanu, pensioner, Bucharest.

Article 4. The order Tudor Vladimirescu, First Class, is conferred on comrades:

Stan Cazan, foreman at the Buzau Enterprise for Wire and Wire Products, Buzau County;

Gyorgy Denes Gh. Kovacs, writer;

Gheorghe Mihoc, chairman of the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania;

Gheorghe Petrescu, vice chairman of the Central Council of the USSR [General Union of Romanian Trade Unions];

Valter Roman, director of the Politica Publishing House;

Bucur Schiopu, pensioner, Bucharest;

Ion Vintse, vice chairman of the Council of Working People of Hungarian Nationality;

Ghizela Gr. Vass, deputy section chief in the RCP Central Committee;

Stefan Voicu, chief editor of the periodical ERA SOCIALISTA.

Article 5. The order Defense of the Homeland, First Class, is conferred on comrades:

Ilie Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, prime minister of the government;

Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, vice chairman of the State Council, chairman of the Higher Court for Financial Control;

Nihail Florescu, minister-state secretary on the National Council for Science and Technology;

Filip Gelts, pensioner, Bucharest;

Nanea Manescu, pensioner, Bucharest;

Ilie Murgulescu, academician, Bucharest;

Sanda Ranghet, pensioner, Bucharest;

Costache Tiulescu, pensioner, Bucharest;

Ion P. Tutoveanu, army general (ret), Ministry of National Defense;

Gheorghe Vladescu Racoasa, pensioner, Bucharest.

Article 6. The Order of Labor, First Class, is conferred on comrades:

Dumitru Popescu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the RCP Central Committee;

Ion Patan, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, deputy prime minister of the government, minister of technical-material supply and control of the management of fixed assets;

Ioan Avram, minister of the machine building industry;

Ana Aslan, academician, director general of the Bucharest National Institute of Gerontology and Geriatrics;

Viorel I. Armasu, rolling mill operator at the Galati Iron and Steel Combine;

Ion Fintesteanu, actor, Bucharest;

Maria V. Gherghelas, foreman at the Bucharest "Pilatura Romaneasca de Dumbac" Enterprise;

Maria A. Ionescu, director general of the Central Institute of Chemistry;

Nicolae I. Iosif, director of the Arad Railroad Car Enterprise;

Gheorghe Petrescu, minister-state secretary in the Ministry of the Machine Building Industry;

Toader A. Pop, shift boss at the Baia Bornea Mining Enterprise, Maramures County;

Gheorghe I. Ragneala, foreman at the Fagaras Chemical Combine, Brasov County.

Article 7. The order Agricultural Merit, First Class, is conferred on comrades:

Mircea Dan D. Anghel, chairman of the Grindu CAP, Ialomita County;

Florentin-Doru D. Carpan, director of the Timis Combine for Pork Production and Industrialization;

Ioan Gh. Danceanu, chairman of the Moldoveni CAP, Meant County;

Gheorghe V. Losoveanu, director of the Ostrov State Agricultural Enterprise, Constanta County;

Ion I. Neamu, director of the Mirosl Agricultural Mechanization Station, Arges County.

Article 8. The order Scientific Merit, First Class, is conferred on comrades:

Constantin M. Arseni, professor, chief of the Neurosurgery Clinic of the Bucharest "Gheorghe Marinescu" Hospital;

Stelian A. Anastasiu, deputy scientific director of the Chemical Research Institute;

George G. Ciucu, professor at the University of Bucharest;

Constantin Dinculescu, corresponding member of the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania;

Radu R. Voinea, professor at the Bucharest Polytechnic Institute.

Article 9. The order Cultural Merit, First Class, is conferred on comrades:

Corneliu Baba, painter;

George Calboreanu, actor, Bucharest;

Titus Viorel Popovici, writer;

Zeno Vancea, composer, vice chairman of the Union of Composers and Musicologists of the Socialist Republic of Romania;

Barbu Zaharescu, RCP representative on the editorial staff of the periodical PROBLEMELE PACII SI SOCIALISMULUI.

Article 10. The order Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Second Class, is conferred on comrades:

Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the RCP Central Committee;

Ioan Ursu, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, first vice chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology;

Aurel Duma, minister-state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Atanase Avram, pensioner, Bucharest;

Gheorghe V. Goina, chairman of the "Viata Noua" CAP, Sintana Commune, Arad County;

Constantin V. Lupulescu, shift boss at the Lupeni Mining Enterprise, Buzadara County;

Isidor V. Pascas, foreman at the Brasov "Tractorul" Enterprise;

Costache Gh. Trotus, deputy minister of the metallurgical industry, director general of the Galati Industrial Central for Iron and Steel.

Article 11. The order 23 August, Second Class, is conferred on comrades:

Nicolae Constantin, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, deputy prime minister of the government;

Constantin Olteanu, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, minister of national defense;

Richard Winter, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, minister-state secretary in the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets;

Toader Grigore Ardeleanu, head foreman at the Comanesti Mining Enterprise, Bacau County;

Elena M. Ciuraru, head foreman at the Savinesti Combine for Synthetic Yarns and Fibers, Meant County;

Anton Gh. Dobrin, head foreman at the Bucharest "Grivita Rosie" Chemical Equipment Enterprise;

Ioan T. Dolog, section chief at the Oradea Wood Industrialisation Combine, Bihor County;

George Homostean, minister of the interior;

Dumitru M. Iliescu, foreman at the Bucharest Enterprise for Special Geologic Drilling;

Gheorghe D. Monor, director of the Cuta Humorului Forestry Unit for Exploitation and Transportation, Suceava County;

Ioan Ovidiu I. Negrea, director of the Cluj-Mapoca "Carbochia" Enterprise;

Ioana I. Nicolae, weaver at the Bucharest "Aurora" Enterprise;

Leon M. Nas, deputy section chief in the RCP Central Committee;

Dumitru Popa, minister of industrial construction;

Gheorghe Radulescu, director general of the Slatina Industrial Central for Nonferrous Metal;

Veronica V. Sandu, section chief at the Alba Iulia Porcelain Enterprise, Alba County;

Gheorghe V. Sirbu, foreman at the Rimnicu Vilcea Chemical Combine, Vilcea County;

Dumitru Turcus, deputy section chief in the RCP Central Committee.

Article 12. The order Tudor Vladimirescu, Second Class, is conferred on comrades:

Emilian Dobrescu, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, chairman of the State Planning Committee;

Ilie Radulescu, secretary of the RCP Central Committee;

Stefan Birlea, director of the Cabinet of the Secretary General of the RCP;

Andrei Cervencovici, section chief in the RCP Central Committee;

Silviu Curticeanu, presidential and State Council secretary;

Marin Enache, section chief in the RCP Central Committee;

Ioachim Moga, first deputy section chief in the RCP Central Committee;

Nicolae Herlea, lyric artist, Bucharest;

Cristofor Simionescu, director of the Iasi "Petru Poni" Institute of Chemistry;

Marin M. Tapai, head foreman at the Turm Nagurele Chemical Combine, Teleorman County;

Gheorghe Tanase, section chief in the RCP Central Committee;

Toma H. Trasca, foreman at the Bucharest "Arta Grafica" Printing Enterprise.

Article 13. The order Defense of the Homeland, Second Class, is conferred on comrades:

Maxim Berghianu, minister of labor;

Pavel Bojan, pensioner, Bucharest;

Elisabeta Bota, pensioner, Bucharest;

Mircea Balanescu, pensioner, Bucharest;

Col Gheorghe H. Burdoi, Ministry of National Defense;

Nicolae Constantinescu, pensioner, Bucharest;

Gheorghe Cioara, minister-state secretary on the National Council for Science and Technology;

Nicolae Guina, pensioner, Bucharest;

Ion Pelea, pensioner, Bucharest;

Lt Gen Mircea H. Mocanu, Ministry of National Defense;

Nicolae Nicu S. Moraru, pensioner, Bucharest;

Eduard Ion Novac, pensioner, Bucharest;

Tudor Postelnicu, minister-state secretary in the Ministry of the Interior;

Lt Gen Emil St. Stefanescu, Ministry of National Defense;

Lt Gen Tiberiu S. Urdareanu, Ministry of National Defense.

Article 14. The Order of Labor, Second Class, is conferred on comrades:

Aneta Spornic, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, minister of education and instruction;

Miu Dobrescu, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, first secretary of the Dolj County RCP Committee;

Marin Radoi, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, deputy minister of education and instruction;

Iosif Snaas, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, first secretary of the Harghita County RCP Committee;

Neculai Agachi, minister of the metallurgical industry;

Ion C. Andrei, head foreman-specialist at the Drobeta-Turnu Severin "Portile de Pier I" Electric Power Enterprise, Mehedinți County;

Ion I. Bara, head foreman-steelworker at the Tirgoviste Combine for Special Steel, Dabovita County;

Ion Catrinescu, first secretary of the Braila County RCP Committee;

Nicu Ceausescu, secretary of the CC [expansion unknown] of the UTC [Union of Communist Youth];

Ioan Circei, first secretary of the Prahova County RCP Committee;

Gheorghe M. Capraru, locomotive engineer at the Craiova CFR [Romanian Railroad] Depot, Dolj County;

Trandafir Cocirla, minister of electric power;

Natalia V. Corneanu, worker at the "Moldava" Textile Enterprise, Botosani County;

Ioan A. Cupsa, shift boss at the Cavnic Mine, Maramures County;

Dinu C. Daniliuc, chairman of the Gurbanesti CAP, Calarasi County;

Gheorghe I. Dragomir, director of the Fieni Combine for Binding Agents and Asbestos Cement, Dabovita County;

Marcela S. Dublesiu, foreman at the Bucharest Romanian Chemical Enterprise;

Ioan Florea, minister of forestry economy and construction materials;

Mihai Gafiteanu, rector of the Polytechnic Institute in Iasi;

Dumitru S. Goidea, deputy scientific director of the Ploiesti Institute for Research, Technological Engineering, and Design for Refineries, Prahova County;

Teodor C. Gorceag, director general of the Bucharest Industrial Central for Machine Tools, Precision Machinery, and Tools;

Ion V. Grama, section chief at the Sinaia Precision Machinery Enterprise, Prahova County;

Ileana D. Iacob, foreman at the Iasi Synthetic Fiber Combine;

Iosif I. Lorincz, director of the Sfintu Gheorghe Enterprise for Automotive Electric Equipment and Electric Motors, Covasna County;

Ioan N. Lukacs, superintendent of the Gheorgheni Construction Site, Marghita County;

Gheorghe Gh. Manguci, joiner at the Rimnicu Vilcea Wood Processing Combine, Vilcea County;

Aurel I. Miu, boilermaker at the Bucharest Machinery Enterprise;

Cavril G. Musca, scientific secretary of the Central Institute of Chemistry;

Ion D. Neagu, director of the Dolj County Design Institute;

Miron Negrita, director of the Sibiu "Independenta" Enterprise;

Ion D. Nicolaescu, director of the Himburesti Pomicultural and Viticultural Research Station, Olt County;

Vasile Pungan, counselor of the chairman of the Socialist Republic of Romania, minister-state secretary;

Ion C. Petre, first secretary of the Tulcea County RCP Committee;

Iulian Plostinaru, first secretary of the Mahedinti County RCP Committee;

Olga A. Paduraru, foreman at the Bucharest "Progresul" Enterprise;

Ion Stanescu, minister-state secretary in the Ministry of the Chemical Industry;

Iacretia Gh. Sabau, shop foreman at the Timisoara Textile Enterprise, Timis County;

Ilie I. Safta, foreman at the Bucharest "23 August" Enterprise;

Simion D. Sapunaru, director general of the Pitesti Industrial Central for Automobiles, Arges County;

Felicia A. Stoenescu, director of the Research Center for Plastic;

Laurean Tulai, minister-state secretary in the Ministry of Light Industry;

Neculai Gh. Vicol, foreman at the Group of Worksites of the Heavy Construction and Assembly Trust.

Article 15. The order Agricultural Merit, Second Class, is conferred on comrades:

Gheorghe I. Cremenescu, director of the Arges Agricultural Research Station;

Alexandru Diaconu, director of the Scornicesti Agricultural Mechanisation Station, Olt County;

Marin D. Epure, chairman of the Strimbeni CAP, Arges County;

Cristian Ioan D. Hera, scientific director of the Fundulea Research Institute for Grains and Technical Crops, Calarasi County;

Ioan S. Marcu, director of the Sinnicelau Mare State Agricultural Enterprise, Timis County;

Stefan V. Mitu, chairman of the Chiscani CAP, Braila County;

Tiberiu E. Muresan, professor at the Agronomic Institute in Bucharest;

Petru Flacinta, director of the Bacau State Poultry Enterprise;

Vasile P. Popa, director of the Tulucesti State Agricultural Enterprise, Galati County.

Article 16. The order Scientific Merit, Second Class, is conferred on comrades:

Dumitru-Lucian St. Aburel, director of the Galati Scientific Research and Technological Engineering Institute for Shipbuilding;

Coloman C. Baconyi, design engineer at the Arad Scientific Research and Technological Engineering Center for Railroad Cars;

Petre M. Banita, university professor, director of the Dabuleni Central Research Station for Sand Reclamation;

Ioan Ceterchi, minister of justice;

Ioan Creanga, university professor, Iasi;

Iosif P. Kovacs, professor at the "Babeş-Bolyai" University in Cluj-Napoca;

Cesar Iazarescu, professor at the Institute of Architecture in Bucharest;

Calin Andrei G. Nihailcam, director general of the Central Institute for Energy Research;

Eugen Proca, minister of health;

Aristide I. Predoi, director of the Scientific Research and Technological Engineering Institute for Automation, Computer Technology and Telecommunications;

Ioan Iovit D. Popescu, director of the Institute for the Physics and Technology of Radiation Instruments;

Sever V. Serban, deputy director general of the Central Institute of Chemistry;

Mihai Todores, university professor, Iasi;

Ion I. Teorescu, vice chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology.

Article 17. The order Cultural Merit, Second Class, is conferred on comrades:

Emilian Grigore Condurachi, academician;

Theodor V. Grigoriu, composer, secretary of the Union of Composers and Musicologists of the Socialist Republic of Romania;

Dumitru Radu Popescu, writer, chief editor of the periodical TRIBUNA, Cluj-Napoca;

Nichita H. Stanescu, writer.

Nicolae Ceausescu,
Chairman
of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Bucharest, 7 May 1981.
No 95.

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HOLOCAUST SURVIVOR GIVES IMPRESSIONS OF JERUSALEM CEREMONIES

[Editorial Report—Writing in the 16 July 1981 issue of FLACARA in Romanian the Bucharest weekly of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, page 23, Oliver Lustig gives his impressions of the meeting of Jewish survivors of the Holocaust held in Jerusalem from 14 to 18 June 1981. His article is entitled: "Saying a Determined and Resounding 'No' to Neo-nazism, Racism and Anti-Semitism, the 7,000 Survivors Paid Homage to the 6,000,000 Martyrs." Excerpts follow:]

Perhaps the most emotional moment of the meeting was dedicated to the memory of the 1,500,000 children who were killed solely because they had been born Jews, I can no longer remain sitting. I get up and look at the empty podium facing the 7,000 survivors, toward which, in silence, 26 pairs of children walk, each carrying a wreath of flowers. While they place the wreaths side by side on the podium, they repeat the same text, in Russian and French, German and Polish and all the languages of the countries from which there were deportations. When I hear the text in the Hungarian language I tremble: "The children of Israel pay homage to the 1,500,000 children killed at...." The hall disappears from before my eyes and I see my twin brother and sister, Cornel and Cornelia, at 14 years of age and my younger brother, Valentin, at 8 years of age as they become lost, along with Mama, in the immense column of mothers and children moving implacably to the gas chambers in Birkenau.

The meeting concludes at the Wailing Wall. Thousands of candles are burning on rectangular platforms. There is one platform of flames for each million lives terminated in the fascist night. The representatives of the generation of the Holocaust swear that they will never allow the memory of the innocent victims, killed merely because they were born Jews, to be forgotten; they swear that they will never cease telling the world what fascism has done. They transmit as a spiritual testament to the second generation and subsequent generations the stimulus to keep alive the memory of those who, burned in the crematoriums, did not even have a grave.

Six representatives took the oath in six languages and after each oath a gigantic torch was lit. The six gigantic torches did more than illuminate the memory of the 6 million innocent who fell prey to fascism. They also gave light to us, the survivors, casting light on a great truth, an contestable and encouraging truth—the Hitlers and the Himmlers have been crushed, the Nazi, Horthy, and Antonescu regimes have been demolished and eliminated and the crematoriums and gas chambers have been destroyed but the former Haftlings [prisoners] live. There are incredibly few of them but they live and even if after 36 years we have met only 7,000 of the six million it is, nevertheless, proof that life is more powerful than death.

The six gigantic torches symbolize the command addressed to us, the survivors by the 6 million, to live and fight so that their sacrifice will not have been in vain and so that the terrible past will never be repeated.

I viewed the flames of the six torches with comforted mind knowing that I come from a socialist country in which the fight against racial hatred, against anti-Semitism and neonazism are part of the law, from a country whose president and people, in full unity, regardless of nationality, are struggling untiringly, with unceasing energy, for a better and more just life on the entire planet, for a world of dignity and brotherhood.

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SOLIDARITY WITH JEWISH VICTIMS OF IASI POGBOM

Iasi CRONICA in Romanian 26 Jun 81 p 8

[Article by A. Constantiniu: "Crimes of Fascism"]

[Text] Historical development has implanted the feeling for national freedom and dignity in the people's consciousness, and a receptiveness, regard and respect for other peoples' aspirations to freedom. History has taught Romanians to prize independence and sovereignty and to hate national oppression. As the spokesman of the people's noble feelings, N. Balcescu said, "A nationality, however small it may be, is to be respected because its right to live on the soil it occupies is sacred. That natural right is above any historical right as long as the land belongs to people and not people to the land." Despite the nationalistic, chauvinist policy of the exploiting classes, our glorious history is rich in deeds and events that united all the sons of this land regardless of nationality in the struggle for the noble ideals of progress and prosperity of the common fatherland.

And yet, against the will of the popular masses, history has left vestiges of sad memory. One of them, one in a whole series of sufferings and atrocities, took place right in Iasi, a city with ancient and brilliant humanist traditions and a cradle of culture and civilization.

The bloody events at the end of June 1941 took place under tragic internal and international circumstances. The wounds had not yet healed that were inflicted by the first world conflagration, when in Europe the most reactionary forces of the bourgeoisie set out to crush the democratic freedoms and to establish the fascist dictatorships. In Romania the most reactionary circles of the bourgeoisie and landowners launched a series of antidemocratic measures against the progressive forces and especially the RCP, which as we know had been outlawed in 1924. The reactionary circles also encouraged the acts of hooliganism on the part of the extremist groups, and they tolerated and lent moral and material support to the Iron Guard movement. Lucretiu Patrascanu, a noted RCP militant, fully and realistically characterized the Iron Guard assassins: "This whole contingent of degraded petty bourgeois embittered by abject poverty, all this human wreckage filled with vindictive thoughts and impulses and corrupted by the Iron Guard's murderous propaganda, could give free reign to the instincts that dominated their moral nature." The inauguration of the military-fascist dictatorship in September 1940 did great injury to the Romanian people, betrayed in their feelings of national dignity. Romania was subjugated to Hitlerite Germany and the blackest period in the modern history of Romania began.

The Romanian people paid for their heroic struggle against the fascist dictatorship and the Nazi troops with great suffering, sacrifices and tens and hundreds of thousands of lives. There were many trials, arrests, convictions, assassinations, massacres, deportations and executions.

The situation of the masses in the northern part of Transylvania, a Romanian territory fallen under Horthy-Hitlerite occupation, was particularly grave. There the occupation authorities and troops deported, tortured, mistreated and killed tens and hundreds of thousands of Romanian, Jewish and Hungarian patriots.

These tragedies suffered by the Romanian people also included the atrocities at Iasi on 28, 29 and 30 June 1941. The Hitlerite occupation troops, received with hostility by the population, were the force that actually ruled and dictated at Iasi as in all Romania at the time. The Hitlerite war rapidly changed the people's hostility to hate. Massed in the Iasi area, the armies of the Third Reich behaved like occupation troops, controlling and plotting any action through the SS and police units. Noting the presence of a great many Jews there, the Nazis with the aid of Iron Guards and disorganized anti-Semitic elements instigated a number of provocations and diversions and tried to apply the "final solution," meaning the total extermination of the Jewish population, in this part of the country.

The Wehrmacht troops arranged, instigated and committed monstrous crimes 40 years ago, proving in this part of Europe too what the true face of the so-called Nazi civilization was. The unrestrained German soldiers and officers arrested thousands of Jews, took them to the police station, brutally mistreated them, and shot many of them. Thousands of Jews were dispatched on the "death trains" under the same brutal conditions and killed in dreadful agonies. The Hitlerite troops were aided in committing the crimes by Iron Guards and fascist elements in the Romanian army who, realizing they were supported by the German bayonets, participated in the bloody events of "that Sunday," the Sunday of the fascist riot, resulting in the slaughter of more than 3,200 Jews "in addition to thousands of other mistreated, tortured and plundered people.

In these times of great trial the Iasians' solidarity with the Jewish population came to the fore. With courage and dignity and at the cost of their lives, workers, intellectuals and officials in their mere quality as men came to the aid of the Jewish population, protected them and helped them. A great many Jews were sheltered and saved in the Romanians' hospitable homes, where they found the warmth and kindness of the Romanian people, sorely tried in their troubled history.

Sympathy with the Jews's sufferings, reaction to the unrestrained brutality, and hatred of the Nazi occupiers and fascist elements resulted in brave rescues and increasingly sustained reactions to the Nazi criminals that were to be transformed into an extensive resistance movement.

A matchless example of dedication and heroism was set by the communists, who were the first to sustain the military-fascist dictatorship's wave of terror. Despite their repressive measures, the RCP organizations continued to mobilize the working masses. The RCP exposed the terror and crimes of the regime. Only a few months after the bloody events at Iasi the Platform of the RCP Central Committee's Program of September 1941, significantly entitled "The Romanian People's Struggle for National Independence and Freedom," stated that the assassinations at Iasi and in the rest of the country could not intimidate the Romanian people. "On the contrary," that document said, "the

Romanian patriots' acts of sabotage against the fascist occupiers' criminal war will be multiplied. In another document, the Resolution of the RCP Central Committee of January 1942, it said, "The communists must mobilize the Romanian proletariat and the entire people to defend the Jews... against their brutal oppression and plunder by the Hitlerite regime," to defend the rights of the other nationalities, to mobilize and organize them in the United Patriotic Front against the fascist dictatorship, and to save the Romanian people's national existence. The said resolution stated that the communists must mobilize the workers and the entire Romanian people to win their economic, political, social and national claims and rights and to form the Patriotic Front, with which they would achieve "the defeat of their common mortal enemy and their freedom from the Hitlerite yoke." The RCP mercilessly exposed the chauvinistic, anti-Semitic policy of national division.

Neither the class enemy's terror nor the prisons or execution squads could defeat the communists' will to fight. Operating in deep illegality, fighting to save the national existence, and not even sparing their lives, they were the soul and the motive force of the resistance movement. The people's heroic struggle for freedom and independence and for the nation's progress and prosperity culminated in the victory of the national armed antifascist and anti-imperialist insurrection and inaugurated a new era of Romania's glorious history.

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'ERRONEOUS, NEGATIVISTIC' VIEWS IN BOOK ON AVIATION PIONEERS CONDEMNED

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Jul 81 p 4

[Article by I. M. Stefan: "Departures from the Truth"]

[Excerpts] In recent decades when the Romanian technical tradition has enjoyed a particularly high esteem, a number of researchers have devoted substantial reports, studies and monographs to the history of Romanian aeronautics. These researchers include Elie Carafoli, Gh. Lipovan, Constantin Teodorescu, I. Cugiu, St. Ispas and many others. Also, it should be pointed out that the importance of the Romanian contribution has been widely acknowledged in the works of well-known foreign specialists (Ch. Dolfuss, Andre Ble, Rene Chambe, and others).

We have related all these well-known facts since a recent publication, "Inceputurile creatiei tehnice aeronautice romanesti 1880-1918" (The Beginnings of Romanian Aeronautical Technical Creation 1880-1918) by Matei I. Groveanu (Military Publishing House 1981), arouses justified bewilderment, despite its promising title. One cannot deny the fact that the author provides some supplementary documentary information.

Unfortunately, however, the book is seriously undermined from a scientific point of view. Engaging in polemics, perhaps out of a desire to be original at any price, the author embarks upon a veritable campaign of technical nihilism, in a strange sort of iconoclastic fury, bringing up for discussion, from a systematically disparaging position, the very things which cannot be discussed--values. To take one example from many--to say that the "Coanda-1910" airplane--the best aerodynamic apparatus of the period--"was cumbersome and had limited aerodynamic characteristics" is a total distortion of the enthusiastic comments of the great construction expert Gustave Eiffel in regard to the plane. The statement that the historic flight of the first jet plane in the world took place "by mistake" is unfounded and false. Should we remind the author that in 1956 H. Coanda was honored in New York for having achieved the first jet flight in the world? It would be useless. Engaged in a sterile pseudo-documentation process, which is untrue and contrary to the evidence, the author, textually, puts the extraordinary flight in quotation marks! It is useless for us to ask where the spirit of the argument of the author was. But we cannot help but ask where the exactingness of the publishing house was, the same publishing house which has published so many works of a high scientific level.

It is true that M. I. Oroveanu does not deny that H. Coanda constructed the first jet plane in the world or that Traian Vuia was the first builder of a flight apparatus (1906) which took off from the ground exclusively by the power of its motor. But, the reservations, the demands for "redimensioning" (reducing) the contributions of some of the most important creators in aviation technology (Tr. Vuia, A. Vlaicu, H. Coanda, Rodrig Goliescu, Al. Ciurcu, and others) abound.

It is unscientific and harmful to deny obvious achievements. Such an act is inspired solely by a desire to be original and to make so-called "original contributions." Line by line, in the pages of the afore-mentioned work the erroneous thesis is advanced that Traian Vuia should be considered only "on the first level of the precursors" of aeronautics when, in reality, he was a pioneer and founder of world aviation. Also, the thesis is advanced that neither one of the apparatuses of Vuia or Vlaicu can be considered to be "inventions" (!) but are only "designs" and that the brilliant propulsion solution of Alexandru Ciurcu (creator of the first jet engine for aeronautical purposes and of the first jet landing equipment in the world and the first jet rail car--1886-1887) was spoiled "from the very beginning by difficult handling and low efficiency." The questioning, from negativistic positions, of the technical qualifications of H. Coanda and A. Vlaicu is astonishing and so is the speculative presentation of some hypotheses without any scientific backing about some supposed "real attempts" at flight by legendary persons or about "the use of flying" among the Haiducii [outlaws].

These are only a few of the many examples which could be given. The natural question is: what does such a work serve? In no way does it serve scientific truth which involves objective, honest research.

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EFFECTS OF APRIL RIOTING ON ONE PRISTINA FAMILY SKETCHED

Belgrade ILUSTROVANA POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian No 1179, 9 Jun 81 pp 22-23

[Article by Radivoj Kovacevic]

[Text] Until 11 March of this year the large Delibasic family from Pristina believed that luck was with them in life, because from their modest income through the years, they had been able to build a family house on the corner of Srem and Prizren streets. They were not particularly bothered by the question as to who had written the single word Delibasices on the gutter of the newly completed house, in large letters with oil paint. Even on that March 11, when a group of boys broke 3 windows of their house with rocks, they did not believe it was done on purpose. They thought it was just another act of common wantonness when, on March 26, a new shower of rocks, thrown from hiding this time, rattled against the windows of their onetime oasis of family peace.

Then there was already talk of "student unrest," but the Delibasices could not believe that they represented an important target to someone. Their house was separated from the student part of the city by Srem street. The entrance is located directly opposite the Pristina students' sports hall, and a little farther downhill there is a student restaurant, and behind it are student houses. Srem street is very steep, it simply runs precipitously down toward the center of Pristina. Precisely that circumstance made possible previously unseen views during the sunny noontime of 2 April of this year. That day Gradimir Delibasic perceived that he and his family were in great danger, and when the smoke began to curl out of his ignited Skoda car and to drift through the broken windows into the room where his 8-month-old grandson Miljan was staying, grandfather Gradimir grabbed his hunting rifle, cocked and it fired over the heads of the aroused crowd.

Even today, fully 2 months after the event, there are untouched reminders of the fact that that day, it was very difficult to retain one's composure. Instead of glass, there are blankets for windows of the Delibasic home. In the rooms and corridors, and on the terrace, there are hundreds of stones that were thrown up from the street. The slate tiles on the roof were punctured by the blows of the stone cannonade. On the first floor, in the part belonging to Bratimir Delibasic, a "Molotov cocktail" thrown through a broken window set fire to the furniture, curtains and bedding. Fortunately, in another room a bottle full of gasoline that was thrown in did not ignite. It is still there. In front of the house, on the

parking place, there is a fire mark. That is where the Delibasic Skoda car was ignited and burned. It caught fire first, followed by the house. Everything is still standing, because the investigation is still going on....

"We Saw That Something Was Brewing"

Gradimir's wife Radoslava relives those difficult hours even today. She was at home with her spouse, her younger sons Milorad and Dragan, her daughter-in-law Milena, grandson Miljan, and her cousin Milosava. Her remarks follow: "Sometime around 2 o'clock p.m. we noticed that on the grass over across the street, students were gathering. They came from town with banners and they were yelling something in Albanian. By 3 o'clock a great number of people had gathered, it was frightening! We saw that something was cooking and that it would not be good. However, we did not even dream that we would become their victims. I looked out the window and saw how down below, toward the traffic lights in the direction of the police station, they were rolling huge concrete sewer pipes. They were rolling them down the street like garbage cans."

When the first stones began to rattle on the roof of the Delibasic house, Gradimir went out on the street and, in Albanian, pleaded with the demonstrators not to smash his hard labor. They promised to do nothing bad either to him or to the house, but as soon as he entered the hallway, glass began to shatter. Hundreds of stones came down on the Delibasics. The demonstrators had gathered heaps of their ammunition in advance, and like good artillerymen they threw it accurately at the windows and doors. The glass of the skylights also shattered, even though it was reinforced with steel wire. A little later they attacked the parked Skoda. First they tipped it over, and then they set it afire.

Milorad reported: "When we saw that they had set our auto afire, we perceived that the demonstrators were not joking around. The seven of us who were on the second floor retreated to a corner of the kitchen where we were beyond the reach of the stones. Uncle Bratimir, aunt Petkana and sister Vinka did the same, down below us. We were only afraid that they would break the glass of the doors and windows of the kitchen. Thick smoke from the burning car was coming toward us. We thought that it was very lucky that the kitchen door and window faced the garden and were out of the target range of the stones.

The barrages of stones did not abate. They pounded on the roof, tore the curtains and bedding and broke the furniture.

Thick foul smoke from the burning auto now crept up the walls that faced the garden. The demonstrators noticed that the glass of the kitchen door and window was still unbroken. The stones began flying in that direction, and the glass shattered.

Even today Radoslava Delibasic is upset. Tears begin to flow when she talks about the effect as they began to choke from the smoke. Milorad tried to plug the broken windows with pillows, to no effect. The kitchen was turned into a gas chamber. Eight-month-old Miljan began to cry, and Radoslava placed her grandson in the sink, where the smoke was less noticeable. Milorad helped his eight-month-old cousin by putting gauze over his mouth, but that did not help much. The smoke became steadily thicker, and the smell more unbearable.

[Picture captions:] Page 1, column 1: The reinforced glass on the Delibasic balcony was smashed. The Student Center can be seen from the balcony.
Page 1, column 2: The house at No 11 Srem Street, with board windows and soot-covered walls, awaits repairs.
Page 1, column 3: The appearance of the Delibasic apartment today.
Page 2: Rocks on the carpets, an unburned "Molotov cocktail" made from a marmelade can, and trash in front of the bed of little Miljan Delibasic.

[Sub-head on Page 2:] When the enraged demonstrators threw a lit "Molotov cocktail" into a Serbian house, the master of the house, Gradimir Delibasic reached for his hunting rifle. After 35 days spent in jail, Gradimir was released thanks to the evidence presented by some 30 people, most of whom were Albanians.

[Main text] They Stuffed the Windows with Pillows

The women yelled: "People we are choking! We are dying!"

But the yelling on the street did not stop, and the stones continued to fly into the rooms of the already demolished Delibasic house.

Gradimir went to the telephone. First he called his older son Milutin, an electrician at the District Secretariat for Internal Affairs. He asked for help. Where was the militia? Next he called his relative Drago Delibasic, executive secretary of the Opstina committee of the Pristina League of Communists. In panic, he told him of the hopeless situation in a few words.

The militia had been informed, but they could not break through. The demonstrators were putting up stiff resistance. A bulldozer without a driver was rolling down Srem Street after its brakes has been released. At the intersection it ran into an armored car. A little later an enormous yellow FAP truck came rolling down the steep street. They aimed it at an armored car that was 100 meters farther down and at the militia that was attempting to break up the demonstrators. The armored car moved out of danger, but the speeding driverless truck slammed into the fence of a children's day care center....

Radoslav relates: "How could I help being frightened? We were all shaking like reeds. We were afraid for our lives, and even more of the life of the helpless child. If only we could save Miljan. He was my first and only grandson."

An entire hour passed that way, with the Delibasic family unable, not daring, to even look through the broken windows. They could not even think of any flight from the house of horror.

Dragoslava continues: "I had heard how some demonstrators had promised Gradimir that they would not touch us, but as soon as we closed the door to the room, large rocks began to fly in. One of the larger ones fell right onto the bed where Miljan had been sleeping a while before that."

Crammed in the corner of the kitchen, they waited for rescue. The security officers were progressively suppressing the demonstrators, but they were unable to break through the enraged mob until 5 p.m. In the meantime, Gradimir again attempted to

call the militia on the telephone. As he entered the hallway, he noticed the smoke coming from the room. He opened the door and crawled to the window. When he looked out, he was hit by a stone from the street. Smoke was coming from a room on the ground floor.

He yelled: "The housing is burning!" His nerves could take no more, and in despair, he grabbed his rifle. As he himself says, he fired several shots in the air....

At that moment a cordon of militia was already within reach of the house, and the demonstrators were beginning to flee. Behind them stood the demolished house at the corner of Srem and Prizren streets. The fire was taking hold of the house. Neighbors and the militia then came to the aid of the Delibasic family, and the fire was overcome.

In other circumstances it would be unnecessary to mention that the Delibasic's neighbors are predominantly Albanians, but here it is not out of place to say that they too helped in putting out the fire.

That is how the time for calming down began.

Naturally, the Delibasices calculated the damage to their house, to appliances and furniture, and concluded that the damage was great. Somewhat later, an opstina committee made a record of damages that reached a total sum of about 300,000 dinars, as the amount needed to bring everything back into order. The Delibasices expected that the opstina would take care of the damage to their house, as it eliminated the traces of violence in the center of Pristina, several days after the demonstration, but now 2 months have already passed in that expectation. The residents have put blankets over the broken windows, but piles of stones are still in the rooms, along with glass and 2 "Molotov cocktails" that went out before they could start fires. But that is not the only woe.

Ten days after the attack on their house, Milorad Delibasic, Gradimir's son, and his brother-in-law Radojko Punisic, who also lives in the house, were arrested. Probably Gradimir would also have been arrested if he had been home; that was done on 15 April when he returned home from Belgrade. The investigative judge had initiated legal action against them because, according to the declarations of some witnesses, the Delibasices had fired at the demonstrators and had wounded 3, or 4, or 5 or more participants. Gradimir declared in vain that he was the only one who fired and that he fired into the air, to turn away the enraged mob, and not to kill anyone. Ironically, he was arrested on his fiftieth birthday.

In Jail with the Demonstrators

They were put in the investigation jail together with the demonstrators, and it is superfluous to describe their horror and renewed fear that they would be recognized. According to Milorad, the jail guards did precisely what the Delibasices and Punisic feared the most: They told the other suspects who they were. What happened after that, neither Milorad or Gradimir care to tell. They only want to forget it as soon as possible. Although one of the demonstrators in the jail had a knife, no one was injured. At the moment when they were beginning to lose hope

the day came when they left the investigation jail, on May 20. The reason was more than encouraging: Some 30 witnesses had been found, most of them Albanians and many who had even participated in the demonstration, who backed up Gradimir Delibasic's declaration that he had not fired at the crowd, but rather into the air. A sense for the truth had not been lost in the disorders, and that fact is encouraging not only to the Delibasices.

By the middle of last week, when we most recently sought official information about this incidence, the investigative judge of the district court in Pristina, Momcilo Blagotic, still had not completed his part of the case, so that we do not know whether, and for what, the district public prosecutor Nijazi Burgi Deva will indict the Delibasices and Punisic, or whether a period will be placed after all the things that have happened to them so far.

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BRIEFS

SENTENCED FOR HOSTILE PROPAGANDA—Yesterday Zivota (Todor) Jankovic (1929) from the village of Brajanovic near Leskovac, but residing in Rijeka, was sentenced to 2 years in prison for the criminal act of enemy propaganda by the criminal council of the district court in Sarajevo, Judge Milorad Potparic presiding. Jankovic had been sentenced on a previous occasion for the same criminal act. [Text] [Sarajevo OSLOBODJENJE in Serbo-Croatian 22 Jul 81 p 16]

RESIGNATION OF MARXIST PROFESSOR—The governing council of the Technological Faculty in Leskovac has accepted the resignation of Prof Dr Milan Miladinovic. Prof Miladinovic had lectured on Introduction to Marxism at this advanced school. The basic LC organization at the faculty gave him a final warning and his case was discussed also at a meeting of the Leskovac Opstina LC Committee and the commission for ideological and theoretical work in the LC. At the beginning of June this year Miladinovic expressed unscientific, unsound, and ideologically and politically unacceptable and damaging assessments at a round-table discussion in Nis in regard to negotiations between Comrade Tito and Draza Mihajlovic, as well as the Tito-Subasic agreement. In the meantime Miladinovic authorized [distribution of] his discussion statements and, in written form, dissociated himself from parts and deleted parts of his statements made in Nis. The Leskovac Opstina LC Committee vigorously condemned and dissociated itself from Professor Miladinovic's views, stating that his statements at the Nis symposium represent an attempt to disparage the generally accepted values of our revolution and historically established facts. The Nis University LC Committee also dissociated itself from and condemned Miladinovic's statements. [Excerpt] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Jul 81 p 5]

SENTENCED FOR SHOUTING SLOGANS—Yesterday the council of the district court in Titograd sentenced Djuro Krzelj from Kotor to 1 1/2 years in prison for shouting hostile slogans, thereby committing the criminal act of inciting national and religious hatred, division, and intolerance. In his defense the accused said he did this while intoxicated and that he does not remember doing it. The court did not accept this defense. [Excerpt] [Titograd PORJEDA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Jul 81 p 5]

REPLACEMENT FOR CEMOVIC—Momcilo Cemovic, president of the executive council of the Assembly of Montenegro, was injured in a traffic accident on 20 July 1981. He is recovering in the Titograd Medical Center. According to initial assessments by physicians, his recovery will last about one month. During this period Milorad Stanojevic, vice president of the Executive Council, will carry out the function of president. [Excerpt] [Titograd PORJEDA 24 Jul 81 p 2] A group of doctors at the Medical Center in Titograd have determined, in regard to Momcilo Cemovic's condition, that it is a question of two broken vertebrae and a cracked shoulder blade. [Excerpt] [Titograd PORJEDA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Jul 81 p 2]

ALBANIAN INSTRUCTION IN MACEDONIA--According to information for the 1981-82 school year, educational activity in the Albanian language in the Republic of Macedonia is organized in 287 elementary education organizations in which there are more than 74,000 students and nearly 3,000 instructors. In addition, instruction is carried out in the Albanian language in 20 secondary schools in which there are nearly 8,200 students. In 1980 there were 2,365 students of Albanian nationality matriculated in almost all the higher educational institutions. [Excerpt] [Skopje NOVA MAKEDONIJA in Macedonian 10 Jul 81 p 1]

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